Daykundi Province - Socio-demographic and Economic Survey Highlights

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Central Statistic Organization

DAYKUNDI PROVINCE

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY

Highlights
Introduction

The very importance of population data in the formulation of government policies up to their implementation and monitoring can never be over-emphasized. Population data provides essential information which is used in the preparation of efficient and effective development programs for the welfare of the people. Lack of up-to-date and accurate data hinders any development of an area since data are important for evidence-based planning, programme development, and project monitoring.

Recognizing this need as well as considering that the last census of population was carried out in 1979, the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) was conceptualized by the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) as the alternative way of collecting information that would address the data gap at the local level.

SDES was first conducted in Bamiyan Province with financial support of the Government of Japan and technical assistance of UNFPA. This was followed up by same survey in Ghor and Daikundi. SDES provides information on the composition of the population, education, employment status and housing unit characteristics which are all vital in determining the needs of different segments of the population. The most important aspect of SDES is that data can be readily available at the lower level disaggregation, i.e. district level for local development planning.

SDES also includes indicators to monitor the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of Afghanistan such as school attendance, infant mortality, child mortality, maternal mortality, access to improved source of drinking water and improved sanitation facility. These indicators are vital in monitoring the progress towards the targets set.

I. Objectives and Methodology

A. Objectives

1. Evidence-Based Decision Making, Policymaking, Planning and Administration

Afghanistan began receiving a massive amount of multi-sector support for development projects in 2002. Most of the projects were designed and implemented despite the lack of reliable data, especially relating to villages and districts, which remained the case until the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey was developed. The lack of data has undeniably hampered policy formulation and strategic development planning at the local level; the absence of precise baseline data also makes it difficult for measuring progress and for targeting priority populations to ensure the efficient allocation of resources. The social and economic dimensions of Afghan households that the SDES collects should lead to better targeted policies and service delivery.

2. Data for Businesses and Industries

The business sector needs information on the environment, product availability and demand, consumer capability and demand, labour dimensions and government policies. SDES covers important questions on the current economic activities and capacities of the population.

3. Housing Policy and Programmes

SDES provides relevant data on the current housing status of the residents, the built and structural make-up of the houses. Against the population of the area and their capacity to acquire such
property can determine the housing demand in the area. This information can serve to guide policy
makers in their design of basic housing programmes.

4. Data on Vulnerable Population and their Utility

SDES collects data on categories of the population with varying types of vulnerability. Among the
special groups are people with disabilities, youth and women. Their demographic and socio-
economic attributes require special treatment in policy and programme terms, which must be factored into the country’s development thrusts and processes at all levels.

5. Humanitarian Assistance

SDES includes a mapping and listing of all houses, business establishments and institutions at the
district and village levels as well as the location of various types of community infrastructure, such as
health facilities, schools, mosques, markets and roads, which is essential for emergency
preparedness plans that are required to prevent or mitigate widespread devastation in the event of
a disaster. The data categorizes population groups by sex, age, education, literacy, employment
status and other important variables that can help shape humanitarian assistance if ever needed.

6. Transition Process

Although foreign security forces are engaged with Afghan forces in overcoming anti-government
elements, the move to transfer those responsibilities to Afghan control has started, along with the
over-all governance and management of the various reconstruction activities. Before the final
turnover takes place, it is very important that data on the number of residents (to determine the size
of the needed security forces, number of doctors, schools and hospitals or clinics to build, etc.), their
education, means of livelihood and overall living conditions are available for use among government
officials and other entities interested in providing assistance to communities.

7. Research

SDES will provide invaluable data for further analysis, comparison with other survey results and for
attracting further research. The data will be extremely useful for government and non-government
institutions; for instance, the data on out-of-school youth can generate new policies to address the
situation.

B. Methodology

The survey consisted of two related activities: a) the extensive listing and mapping of houses,
establishments and institutions (conducted before the household survey) and b) the household
survey.

1. Extensive Listing of Houses, Establishments and Institutions

The extensive listing and mapping covered all houses, businesses and institutions in every village and
urban area in Daykundi province included the preparation of sketch maps on which the physical
location of each entity was marked during the canvassing. Additionally, the location of important
public services, establishments and institutions such as schools, hospitals, banks, etc., were further
pinpointed through the use of global positioning system (GPS) devices. Likewise information such as
means of transportation in going to and from the village, the presence of electricity, water sources,
potential relocation sites, etc. were collected.
The surveyors then used the output of these activities to guide them in conducting the survey and ensuring complete coverage of their assigned areas. In total, around 2,000 villages and urban areas in Daykundi province were canvassed, with 543 enumeration areas.

2. Survey Enumeration

Unlike the previous CSO surveys, which were designed to provide data only at the provincial level, the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey focuses on the district and lower levels, such as urban subdivisions, major villages and clusters of smaller villages, which will prove valuable for local development planning and the monitoring of public service delivery.

The survey first involved a listing of every household in all the villages. Half of these listed households (i.e. every other household) were taken as samples for the survey and were asked questions on education, literacy, employment, migration, functional difficulty, fertility, mortality, parent’s living status, birth registration and housing characteristics.

3. Monitoring and Supervision

The listing and mapping activity was handled by 40 CSO cartographers and hired local assistants and eight district supervisors, while the survey enumeration was conducted by 595 surveyors and 160 controllers, under the supervision of the District Statistics Officers and their Assistants, Provincial Statistics Officers and staff, and the CSO Kabul supervisors.

Monitoring was managed by CSO and UNFPA technical staff who visited the districts during the two-week training (September 2012) of the district statistics officers and assistants, controllers and surveyors. They provided clarifications on the concepts and procedures to follow in executing the survey. They responded to logistical, administrative, financial, and human resource problems as needed.

The CSO and UNFPA technical staff also had responsibility for editing of questionnaires, spot-checking, re-interviewing and the recording of observations during the household interviews in all eight districts and the provincial centre of Daykundi province. Errors committed by the surveyors and controllers were corrected at an early stage of enumeration.

In additional, four District and Provincial Monitors were recruited to monitor the mapping/listing phase as well as SDES enumeration. Likewise, they were tasked to check and monitor the work of surveyors and supervisors. The findings of the monitoring groups were immediately relayed to the supervisors for necessary action.

4. Data Processing

Data processing, which covers the editing, coding and encoding of entries from the questionnaires into the computer were done both in Daykundi and CSO Kabul. In Daykundi, a Data Processing Centre (DPC) was established, with around 47 Daykundi residents recruited to carry out the editing, coding, and data entry of questionnaires. Computers, generator, furniture, air conditioner, heaters, Internet connection and other materials and supplies were provided.

A total of 21 encoders were hired in Kabul City to augment the existing CSO workforce. Data cleaning and tabulation were done in Kabul.

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5. Scope of the Survey

The survey covered all districts of Daykundi except Gizab District due to security problem and boundary dispute between Daykundi and Urusgan Provinces.

II. Major Findings of SDES

1. Population Distribution

The data show that there were more males than females in the population of Daykundi, with the males comprising 51.4 percent of the total population or a sex ratio of 106 males for every 100 females. This is the same sex ratio on record for the whole country, which was 106 males for every 100 females in the NRVA 2011–2012 and lower than Bamiyan’s recorded sex ratio in 2011 which was 107.

Half of the population of Daykundi was aged 15 years or younger at the time of the survey, implying a young population in the province. The 5–9 year age group constituted the largest segment of the provincial population at 17.8 percent, followed by those younger than 5 years at 15.9 percent and the 10–14 year age group at 15.7 percent. The youth’s population (aged 15-24 years) comprised 20.6 percent of the province’s population, of which 52.5 percent were males and 47.5 percent were females. This leads to a dependency ratio of 109 persons younger than 15 and older than 64 years for every 100 persons aged 15–64 years. This ratio, however, is higher than the recorded national dependency ratio of 104.

Among 15 to 19 years old, around 10 percent were married; close to 50 percent among 20 to 24 years; and more than 80 percent among 25 to 29 years old. The estimated mean age at first marriage in Daykundi was 23 years, higher among males (25 years) than among females (21 years).

Figure 1. Population by Age and Sex: Daykundi, September 2012

Among 15 to 19 years old, around 10 percent were married; close to 50 percent among 20 to 24 years; and more than 80 percent among 25 to 29 years old. The estimated mean age at first marriage in Daykundi was 23 years, higher among males (25 years) than among females (21 years).

1 All national-level data used for comparison in this report were taken from National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2011-2012(Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey).

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By district, Miramor had the largest population size making up 18.7% of the total population in the province, followed by Shahristan District comprising 16.6%, while Kejran District had the smallest at 7.5% of the total.

By population density, which is the ratio of the population to land area, Nili, the provincial capital, had the most number of people who occupy the same size of land (90 persons per sq. km of land area), while Khedir had the fewest (32 persons per sq km).
2.1 Literacy

According to the survey findings, the literacy rate of the household population aged 15 years or older in Daykundi Province was 36.1 percent (49.2 percent for males and 22.4 percent for females). These rates were higher than the national rates: with the country’s overall literacy rate at 31.4 percent (45.4 percent for males and 17 percent for females).

The literacy rate of the provincial population aged 10 years or older was 43.6 percent. The males’ literacy rate was 54.4 percent, while that of females’ was 32.2 percent. The youth’s (population aged 15 to 24 years old) literacy rate was 57.3 percent (67.2 percent for males and 46.5 percent for females), much higher than the national youth’s literacy rate at 47 percent (61.9 percent for males and 32.1 percent for females).

Ishterlai District’s literacy rate for the population aged 10 years or older was the highest when compared with the seven districts (overall literacy for this district was 50.1 percent; for males it was 60.6 percent and for females it was 38.8 percent). Shahristan District had the second-highest literacy rate (at 48.8 percent; 60.5 percent for males and 36.4 percent for females). Kejran District had the lowest overall and males’ literacy rate (at 30.9 percent and 39.5 percent, respectively) but not for females (21.3 percent).

2.2 Highest Class Completed

One in two persons aged 7 years or older (55.6 percent) in Daykundi Province had not attended any formal education at the time of the survey. A larger proportion was reported among females (62.4 percent), compared with males (49.2 percent). The same pattern was observed in all districts, with more females who had not attended any formal school. Keti District had the highest percentage point difference between males and females at 16.1 points, followed by Shahristan with 15.6 percentage points. Ishterlai and Miramor Districts had the smallest percentage point difference at 10.6 points and 10.7 points, respectively.
2.3 School Attendance

Among the population in Daykundi aged 7–12 years old, some 82 thousand children were attending primary school (classes 1–6) at the time of the survey. This represents a net primary attendance rate of 63.7 percent, higher than the national rate of 56.8 percent. Among the boys, the net primary attendance rate was 65.7 percent, while it was 61.4 percent for girls. The same pattern was observed among those aged 13–15 years attending secondary school (classes 7–9), with the boys’ net attendance rate at 47.9 percent and the girls’ rate at 40.8 percent (the combined rate was 44.4 percent). Among the population aged 16–18 years, 30.8 percent were attending high school (classes 10–12) at the time of the survey; 35.4 percent among males and 25.8 percent among females.

Sang-e-Takht District had the highest net primary attendance rate (at 69.8 percent), followed by Khedir District at 69.5 percent. On the other hand, Nili and Shahristan Districts had the highest net secondary attendance rate at 55.3 percent and 48.8 percent, respectively. In terms of the net high school attendance rate, still both districts topped in the province at 38.8 percent and 38 percent, respectively.
3. Migration

Some 13.9 percent of Daykundi’s population in the province resided for at least six months in a place other than their residence at the time of the survey (another district of Daykundi Province, another province or abroad). Most of them (87.9 percent) came from abroad, 11.3 percent came from other provinces, while less than a percent (0.8 percent) lived in different districts within Daykundi Province.

Majority (95 percent) of these persons who resided for at least six months abroad came from Iran and only 3.8 percent came from Pakistan. About 37 percent of those who resided for at least six months in other provinces came from Kabul while 32.3 percent were from Herat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Net primary attendance rate</th>
<th>Net secondary attendance rate</th>
<th>Net high school attendance rate</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>Girls</td>
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<td>57.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daykundi</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>61.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Net Attendance Rates by District and Sex: Daykundi, September 2012

![Figure 6. Proportion of Household Population by Place of Previous Residence: Daykundi, September 2012](image-url)
4. Birth Registration

The birth of four in five (81.6 percent) children below 5 years old was not registered.

By sex, the birth of boys was most likely to be registered than that of the girls (16.7 percent and 15.9 percent, respectively).

5. Functional Difficulty

Around 3.6 percent of the Daykundi’s household population aged 5 years or older at the time of the survey had at least one functional difficulty (in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating or self-caring). The most common difficulty was walking (41.9 percent), followed by seeing (36.7 percent) and then hearing (34.2 percent).

Almost the same proportion of males (3.7 percent) and females (3.6 percent) had a functional difficulty. Both of them, however, cited walking (41.8 percent for males and 42 percent for females), seeing (36.1 percent for males and 37.3 percent for females) and hearing (34.1 percent for males and 34.4 percent for females) as the most common difficulties.
Functional difficulty

A person with difficulty in functioning may have activity limitations, which may range from a slight to a severe deviation in terms of quality or quantity in executing an activity in a manner or to the extent that is expected of people without the health condition. In general, functional difficulties experienced by people may be due to their health condition (such as disease or illness), other health problem (such as a short- or long-lasting injury), a mental or emotional problem or a problem with alcohol or drug use. A health condition may also include other circumstances, such as pregnancy, ageing, stress or congenital anomaly. Difficulty is usually manifested when a person is doing an activity with increased effort, discomfort or pain, slowness or changes in the way the activity is typically done.

6. Employment

The Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey collected data on the main activity carried out by household members aged 5 years or older during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Among the population aged 15 years or older, 35.2 percent reported some work during the previous 12 months. Most of them (90.2 percent) worked for more than six months. Among those who worked for less than six months, 65.7 percent signified interest to work during the year by seeking/looking or making themselves available for work. In addition, among those who did not work at all during the previous 12 months, 11.2 percent were seeking or looking for work while 9.5 percent reported available for work but not seeking for work.

Around 11 thousand children aged 5 – 17 years were working. Among them, 86.3 percent had worked for more than six months during the previous 12 months.
Among those aged 15 years or older who were engaged in non-economic activities during the 12 months prior to the survey (did not work and worked less than six months), most reported they were attending to household chores (62.5 percent) or studying (27 percent). Some 9 percent were reported as dependents, probably due to old age, too young or some disability.

Respondents were asked about whom among those who did not work and who worked less than six months were available for work and were seeking or looking for work during the previous 12 months. Per type of non-economic activity, those who received interest income or remittances reported a large proportion of people seeking work (52.5 percent). A large proportion was also recorded among rentiers (40.9 percent). Meanwhile, close to one in three people doing household chores (32.1 percent) also reported as available or seeking work.

7. Fertility
Nine in ten ever married women (91.2 percent) aged 15 years or older at the time of the survey reported having given birth to at least one child. While about one in two ever married women in the 15 to 19 year age group (47.4 percent) had given birth, nine in ten ever married women aged 25 to 49 years had given birth to at least one child (at least 96.6 percent). Moreover, among the 15 to 24 year old ever married women (youth), close to four in five (71.9 percent) had given birth.

Among the districts, the largest proportion of women who gave birth was reported in Sang-E-Takht (93.6 percent) and the smallest proportion was in Keti (90.4 percent).

8. Mortality

The survey found around nine thousand deaths during the two years prior to the survey period. More deaths occurred among males (55.5 percent) than females (44.5 percent). Among female deaths, 23.9 percent were in the age group 15 to 49 years at the time of their death.

Of the total deaths, 16.9 percent were infants, with more male infant deaths (51.9 percent) compared to female infant deaths (40.9 percent). One third of the total deaths (30.3 percent) were children below 5 years, more males than females (56.8 percent and 43.2 percent, respectively).

Because of the two-year time parameter, respondents may not have recalled accurately the death of household members, especially if it was a new born who lived only for a short period of time. This section, as with any survey on mortality, likely suffers from underreporting of deaths and thus necessitates a mortality estimation using an indirect technique.²

9. Household Characteristics

9.1 Household Size

The average household size of 68 thousand households recorded in the survey was 9 persons, higher than the average at the national level (7.4 persons). Half of the districts registered a larger average household size than the provincial average: Miramor (10.7 persons), Kejran (10.3 persons), Ishterlai (9.6 persons) and Shahristan (9.2 persons).

9.2 Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Heating and Lighting

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² A recalculation of deaths using the indirect technique will be included in the final report.

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Close to half (48.8 percent) of the total households in Daykundi Province used animal dung as fuel for cooking; some 37.5 percent of households used wood, while 9.1 percent used straw, shrubs, or grass.

Other than as fuel used for cooking, animal dung/bushes was also widely used for heating by two in three households in the province (61 percent). Wood was used by 38.1 percent of households.

The remoteness of many villages in the province made it difficult for an electric grid to reach these areas. Hence, several households at the time of the survey used solar power for their lights (66.4 percent). Another major source of energy for lighting in the province was kerosene (25.1 percent).

9.3 Main Source of Water for Drinking, Washing, Cooking and Other Purposes

One in seven households in Daykundi Province (14.6 percent) had access to an improved drinking water source (8.3 percent with protected well, 5.2 percent with a protected spring, 1.1 percent with piped water into dwelling, neighbour, or compound, or with a tube well borehole). This rate is much lower than the national average of 45.5 percent.

In Sang-e-Takht District, 25.4 percent had access to an improved drinking water source followed by Nili with 24.6 percent and Shahristan District with 13.2 percent. In Kejran District, almost all households (92.1 percent) do not have access to improved drinking water source (46.8 percent, unprotected well; 29.1 percent, unprotected spring; 15.6 percent, surface water; and 8.5 percent, others).
The main source of water for cooking, washing and other purposes in Daykundi Province was water from either an unprotected spring (56.5 percent) or surface water (21.8 percent). Unprotected spring was more commonly used in Shahristan (71.6 percent), Miramor (64.6 percent), Khedir (62.8 percent), Ishterlai (57.2 percent) and Keti (51.8 percent) Districts, with more than half of the total households drawing water from this type of source.

9.4 Land Ownership

Four in five households (87.1 percent) in Daykundi Province owned agricultural land at the time of the survey. Most of the households in all districts have higher proportion of households owning agricultural land: Sharistan District (91.5 percent), Ishterlai District (90.9 percent) and Miramor District (88.2 percent). The size of land owned, however, was small – almost all households (96.6 percent) with land owned less than five gerib, or 10,000 sqm (1 gerib = 2,000 sq m).
Around 72.1 percent of all households in the province owned a cattle, cow and/or a bull mainly for household food sustenance (milk, yoghurt, meat, ghee or dried whey) or as fuel for cooking and heating (dung). Most of the households with cows (80.8 percent) had only one or two cows owned.

Three in five households owned a sheep (62.7 percent) and about 75.9 percent of these households owned one to six heads of sheep. On the other hand, a lower proportion (57.8 percent) of the households owned a goat and 82.3 percent of these households owned one to six heads of goats.

The proportion of households with a horse, a donkey and/or a mule at the time of the survey was only 41.4 percent. It seems a necessity to own this type of animal due to the non-availability of regular transport as well as the condition of the terrain in most villages which motor vehicles cannot access. Almost all households (96.9 percent) that owned a horse/mule/donkey owned only one or two donkeys, mules, or horses.

In terms of poultry, raising ducks or turkeys was not as popular as raising chickens. Only 21.5 percent of households raised ducks or turkeys, compared with 75 percent of all households raising chickens. Household respondents reported raising poultry mainly for food sustenance; about half of households owned fewer than five chickens (46.4 percent), ducks or turkeys (54.2 percent) only.

9.6 Household Assets and Facilities

A wristwatch and/or clock was the most common item (among a list of 13 items) found in most of the households in Daykundi Province (81.1 percent). This was true for all districts, from 71.9 percent of households in Khedir to 86.7 percent in Ishterlai. The necessity of a communication facility is evident in most districts: three in five households owned at least one mobile phone (61.2 percent).

A comparison of media and communication equipment reveals that a number of households owned a radio (36.8 percent), followed by a television set at a lower proportion (20.9 percent) and an Internet (0.1 percent) access.
In terms of transportation vehicle present in the household, either for personal or business use, a motorcycle was common, at 27.7 percent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>DAYKUNDI</th>
<th>Nili</th>
<th>Shahristan</th>
<th>Ishterlai</th>
<th>Khedir</th>
<th>Keti</th>
<th>Miramor</th>
<th>Sang-e-Takht</th>
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<tr>
<td>Car/truck</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Housing

10.1 Construction Material of the Roof, Walls and Floor

Almost all houses in Daykundi Province at the time of the survey had a roof made of wood/wood planks with mud (99.8 percent of all households), floors made of earth or sand (98.7 percent of households) and walls constructed with dirt or stone with mud (98 percent of households).
The district distribution by construction material of the roof, walls and floor does not indicate much variation. For the roof, wood or wood planks with mud was used by almost all households in all district. For the walls, almost all houses (at least 98 percent of households) in almost all the districts used dirt or stone with mud.

### Table 5. Proportion of Households by Main Material of the Walls and District: Daykundi, September 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/District</th>
<th>Dirt/Stone with Mud</th>
<th>Bricks</th>
<th>Adobe</th>
<th>Cane/Palm Trunks</th>
<th>Bamboo/Wood/Planks</th>
<th>Cement/Stone with lime</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAYKUNDI</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nili</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahristan</td>
<td>97.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishterlai</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khedir</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keti</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miramor</td>
<td>98.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sang-e-Takht</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kejran</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10.2 Type of Toilet Facility

More than half (50.5 percent) of the households in Daykundi Province were using the elevated type of toilet facility in which dirt is deposited on the ground and collected every now and then. Two in three (66.1 percent) households in Nili used this type of toilet. Two in five households (41.1 percent) reported to have no toilet facility (or just using field or bush) in the province. Among the districts, more than half of the households in Keti (70.2 percent) and Kejran (57.7 percent) Districts also reported having no toilet facility.

Only 1.8 percent of the households in the province reported having an improved sanitation facility (flush or pour flush to sewer system, septic tank, or to pit; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with slab; or composting toilet), a rate much lower than the national average of 8.3 percent.

### Table 6. Proportion of Households with an Improved Sanitation Facility by District: Daykundi, September 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/District</th>
<th>Improved Sanitation Facility</th>
<th>Not Improved Sanitation Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAYKUNDI</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>98.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nili</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>96.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahristan</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>98.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishterlai</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>99.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khedir</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>99.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keti</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>98.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miramor</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>95.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sang-e-Takht</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>98.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kejran</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>98.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10.3 Ownership of the housing unit

Central Statistics Organization of Afghanistan 2014
Almost all of the household respondents reported owning the housing unit they occupied (93.9 percent). Only 1.1 percent of households were renting and 4 percent were occupying the unit for free.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/District</th>
<th>Owned</th>
<th>Rented</th>
<th>Pledged</th>
<th>Free Lodging</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAYKUNDI</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nili</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahristan</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishterlai</td>
<td>94.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khedir</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keti</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miramor</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sang-e-Takht</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kejran</td>
<td>94.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>